definite the care of the sent to her across the finite currency for the whole people; that what the Kentucky drover receives, what the planter of Alahama solla far, what the solution on money; but I mean distinctly to approach the solution on money; but I mean distinctly to approach the solution on money; but I mean distinctly to approach the solution of the corrency to the level gold and silver, there can be no presperity. Let un retrace briefly the history of the portant branif.

the Basis of the West Bangadire. Mr. Weddillary, there is Sensor from New Hangadire.

It is a sensor from the West Bangadire.

It is a sensor from the Bangadire.

It is a sen

a placed, as some compensation for so of safe keeping and in furtherthe general convenience. When, 
Gen. Jackson formed the lengue 
species State Banks, they were 
frected by Mr. Taney, then SecreTreasury, to use the public fundtie for the accommodation of the 
the country. And why should 
no! The President now says, 
y is kept in healthing to the says. for the country. And why spould the so? The President now says, sensy is kept in banks it will be used in in discounts, and they will derive pherefrom. What then? Is it a

cieus, apposed to our experience, and is labits and bosiness of the nation.

1948, all does to the government to be in gold and silver; and however coare enjurious this provision; it is to be seed that the government can, if they as, suforce it. They have the power, as good critaren, we must submit. But a practice will be inconvenient, I will appearance. How are those who occasing the surface of the United States snaply with this provision? Hore, in mercial neighborhoods and in large citle difficulty will be loss; but where is nearly to take up lands in the Wes-States to get specio—how transpart it? I builts around him pay none—he gets for his labor; and yet, oppressive as all is, I admit that the Government have

to pass such a la-must be obeyed.

ciety the laboree of New England, the inhorer of the United States, is to be taught
submission to less wages. The extract before me states that the wages of Corsion are,

"For the male laborer. 34 couts a day,

"For the female of. 11 couts do."

And the honorable gentleman argues,
that owing to the greater cheapsess of othsr articles, this is relatively as much as the
American laborer gots, and he illustrates
the fact by this hill of clothing for a Corsican laborer:

Jackst, lasting \$6 mentles, 8 france
Cap, do \$4 do \$2 do.

Waisteest, da, 36 do 4 do.

Pantaloons, do, 18 do 5 do.

Blift, do 12 do 9 do.

Pairel Shous, do 6 do 6 do.

There of New York, of Prencylvania, and New England any, to the idea
of walking on Sunday to Church at the
head of his family, in the jacket free grars
old? What will the young man any, when,
his work ended, he desires to visit the famlice of his neighbors, to the one pair of
pantaloons, not quite two years old indeed,
but, as the farmers say of a colt, coming
two next grams, and which for 18 months
have doen youngals service? A way with
it oll—away with this plan for humbling
and degrading the free, intelligent, well
educated, and well paid labor of the U.
States to the level of the almost brute labor
of Europe.

There is not much danger that schemes

It bappened, a ago, that on sentioned, with mentioned this sentioned this will conversation on politics. It beprened, however, about three weeks ago, that on such as excursion as I have mentioned, with one man only eith me, I mentioned this dectrine of the reduction of prices, and asked him his epinion of it.

He said he did not like it. I replied, the wages of labor, it is true, are reduced; but then floor, and best, and perhaps clothing, all of which we.

this of a labore, in France or Germa these examples, let us held up our own which all nations may well envy, and which, us easier to envy than to imitate.

But it is the cry and effort of the times to stimulate (hose who are called poor, against those who are called rich; and yet among these who argue this cry and seek to profit by it, there is betrayed some an occasional meer at who are and the complete of the cry and seek to profit by it, there is betrayed some and considerate the cry and seek to an occasional meer at who are called poor.

deal too much is made of the Log Cabie. No man of sease supposes, certainly, that having lived in a Log Cabie is any further proof of qualification for the Precidency, than as it creates a presumption, than any one who from humble condition, or under unfavorable circumstances, has been san ble to sitract a considerable degree of poblic attention, is possessed of reputable qualities, moral and intellectual.

But it in to be remembered, that this matter of the Log Cabie originated, not with the friends of the W hig condidate, but with his enemies. Soon after his comination at Barrisburg, a writer for one of the leading administration papers spoke of his "Log Cabie," and his use of "hard eider," by way of sever and reproach. As might have been expected, for pretenders are generally false, this tunet at humble life proceeded from the party which claims for itself, the character of the purest democracy. The whole party appeared to onjoy it, or at least they countenanced it, by askent acquise sence; for I do not know, that to this day, any emiment undividual, or any leading news papers, attached to the Administration, has related this scornful jeering at the suppose of humble sondition or circumstances in his, past or present, of a worthy man and a war warp soldier. But it touched a tender point in the poblic feeting. It caurally roused indignation. What was intended as repreach was tunnediately seized on, as merit. "Be it so—be it so," was the instant burst of the public voice. "Let him be the Log Cabin Candidate. What you say in scorn, a c-will shout with all our lungs; from the day, we have our cry of rally, and we shall see whether he, who has dwelt in one of the rude abodes of the West, may not become the best house in the country."

All this is natural, and aprings from course of just feeling. Other things, gentlemen, it is only shallow-minded pretenders, who interest the later of the parties at the suppose of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life, affect method the product

body in this country, but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are sufficiently punished by public rebults.

may who is not usualment of his sarry condition.

He said he did not like it. I replied, the wages of labor, it is true, are reduced; but then flour; and beef, and perhaps clothing, all of which you buy are reduced also. What, then, can be your objections!—Why, said he, it is true that flour is new loss; but then it is an erticle that may resudedely, by means of a scanty crop, in figurand, or at home; and if it should rise from five dollars to tan, I do not know for certain that it would fetch the price of my labor up with it. But while wages are high, then I am enfa, and if preduce glanace to fall, so much the hetter for me. But there is another thing. I have but one thing to sell, that is my labor; but I must buy many things—not only flour, and meat and clothing, but also some articles that come from other countries; a little engar, a little coffee, a little tea, a little of the come more process, and such like.

Now, I do not see how these foreign articles will be brought down by reducing wages at home; and before the price is brought down of the only thing I have to sell, I want to be sore that the price will fall, also, not of a part, but of all the things which I must key.

Now, gentlemen, though he will be estoned to the price is brought down of the only thing I have to sell the country, and to raise his children to a condition.

The man the is also as a should rise from the member of his part, but of all the things which I must hey.

Now, gentlemen, though he will be estoned in the price of the member of the price is brought down of the only thing I have to sell the country, and to raise his children to a condition better then his own, may my then the price of the member of the member of my posterity, be blotted forever from the memory of man-

or Treasury notes already issued, will constitute a debt of from nine to ten millions. Bo, then, when General Harrson shall succeed, in March next, to the Presidential Chair, all that he will inherit from his predecessors—besides their brilliant anample—will be these Treesury vauls not anfee, without a dellar in them, and a debt of ten millions of dellars.

The whole revenue policy of this Administration has been founded in error—While duties are laid on articles of delly use and measurity, articles of luxury are admitted free of duty. Luok at the Custom House returns, \$20,000,000 worth of silks imported in one year, free of duty, and other articles of luxury in proportion that should be made to contribute to the revenue. We have, in my judgment, imported excessively, and yet the President urges it as an objection to works of public improvement, to Rail Roads and Canala, that they diminish our importations, and thereby interfere with the comforts of the people.—

our Railroson to the control of the second of the gestlemen of the South, of that nollifying State Rights' party that has absorbed the Administration, or bean absorbed by it, comes holdly out with the decided by it. chration that the period hauserived for a direct tux on land; and smoog the reasons
assigned for this project is this one, that it
will bring the North to the grandstose.—
We shall see, before this contest is over,
who will be the parties ground, and who
the grinders. It is, however, but just to add,
that thus far, this is only an expression of
individual opinion, and I do not charge it
to be otherwise.

I had proposed to say something of the
unititis bill, but it is already so late that I
must forego this topic. (No, no—Go co,
Go on—from the crowd.)

Mr. Webster resumed and briefly analyzed the bill.

Owing, however, to the lateness of the

lyzed the bill.

Owing, however, to the lateness of the hour he did not go largely into the discussion. He did not, he said, mean to charge Mr. Van Buren with any purpose to play the part of a Causar or a Cromwell, but he did say that in his judgment, the plan as recommended by the Precident in his message,

ASHINGTON.

dy, regulating errect and con ce will tell him

on Bunker Hill .sting, seer

ion from New Hampshire from Alabama on Bunker, or of the latter discovered bearer of the former, Ma

Mr. Bear, a blacksmit ing much attention t of any land, and do not fear the issue.

Free receiving this intelligence he sung out

Come back, horse—if Amor Kendell can't
then out of it, it is no use for the drill

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than and supplies the

24.25.27



JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket

Election the 19th of November.

at Jas. C. Montgon ry's on the 23rd insta ry's on the 22rd instant will be held on the 16th as it interferes with the meeting to be held in Anson on the 23rd. The Meeting will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. J. Alexander and J. W. Oshorne, Esqs., besides the other gentlemen named are ex-

THE PLAG.

"Ware, Manieh, all thy banners ware, And charge with all thy chivalent." The Delegates appointed by the "Tip-pecanoe Club" to attend the Convention at Releigh, accompanied by a number of recitizens, promonated the streets a series on Friday last, and during the pre-lation on Friday last, and during the pre-lation of second the series of th

sm had prepared for the Delegation.

The device is most appropriate and ex-

eription on one side is

"The Horner's of Mecklenburg on an animanced building 20th, May 1775." of on the other

" Old Meaklenburg We are Here."

painting and lottering is very hand-ne although done by a gentleman who

makes no pretensions to skill in the fine arts.

The Banner is made of pink silk, about 4 by 6 feet, has a border of broad blue ribbon richly frilled, and is axecuted in a style of the utmost neatness and taste. We understand that the credit of preparing it is due to Misses Springs and Watson, of our Village; and we take the liberty of saying that they deserve the warnest thanks of the Whigs for the credit which this boautiful production of their needles will reflect upon our County.

We sometimes boast of the deeds of our Vision of the continues that the continues that the continues the continues the continues the continues that the continues the continues the continues that the continues the continues the continues that the continues the continues the continues the continues that the continues the continues that the continues the continues that the continues the continues that the continues the continues that the continues the continues that the continue

the Whigs for the credit which this best tiful production of their needles will reflect upon our County,

We sometimes beast of the deeds of our forefathers, and of our "seins" and "de-

See Mr. Webster's Speech. We distinguished the service of the decision of Mr. Webster's Speech. We disting the intelligence he sungout the decision of Mr. Webster's Speech. We disting the second of the decision of Mr. Webster's Speech. We disting the second of the decision of Mr. Webster's speech seed to the second of the decision of Mr. Webster's speech seed to the second of the decision of Mr. Webster's Speech. We disting the second of the decision of Mr. Webster's Speech. We disting the second of the decision of Mr. Webster's Speech. We disting the second of the second of the Speech second, the second of the Speech will be to change and advocate measures which is the second of the Speech se

ONE HUNDRED GURS
For the Whige of Maine was fired from the
we York Bettery in the aftersoon of the 2hi
tant, by their brother Whige of that city.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL SCOTT.

In the Pittsburg Gazette we find the folwing letter, in which a gallant Soldier ther Officer:

for the signing of the Constitution the ring officers were elected, Stephen a President, Rob't. Knoz, Vice Pre-t. A. B. King, Secretary and A. R.

motion of J. Hartt, Esq., it was Re

Editor of the Charlotte Journal, be

Whereupon the meeting was adjourned atil the second Saturday in October. ROBERT KNOX, Vice President. A. S. Kine, Secretary.

TO THE RESCUE!

We were a good deal mortified, on a recent journey to the North, to have the question constantly propounded to us—" Is there no doubt of North Carolina?" "A reyou sure she will not disappoint us as she did in 1835?" We could only express our confident and unshaken belief that our State was as sound as any in the Union, and bervote fer Harrison as certain. But yet those repeated interrogatories necessarily mg We committed a small error last week relative to elections in some of the posits" and "golden hills," but of our most cherished treasure—the Ladies, and especially the Tippecance Girls, of our County, we have as yet, mid but little. This occasion affords us an opportunity of saying, what is but sheer justice, that they are, in every respect worthy of their noble uncestry, and will never tarnish the fame of the patriots of "75. We challenge a comparison of them with the "lasses" of any land, and do not fear the issue.

We committed a small error last week relative to elections in some of the patrios as certain. But yet these repeated interrogatories necessarily ang gested the reflection—"What a burning sin it will be, if we should, by spathy and neglect, lose the State, when we know we have a dead majority of ten thousand votes are in our favor." The Ven Burnep party are affecting to give up the State; but they do so with the hope, by that means, of luling us into fatal inactivity. When there is so much it stake, is there a Whig who will consent to relax his efforts! Forbid it self interest—forbid it patriotism? The Loco and the patriots of "75. We challenge a comparison of them with the "lasses" that it continued firm. Our agriculturn friends will be repeated interrogatories necessarily ang gested the reflection—"What a burning sin it will be, if we should, by a pathy and neglect, lose the State, when we know we have a dead majority of ten thousand votes that they are a dead majority of ten thousand votes on the 12th, Pennsylvania and Ohio on the 12th, Pennsylvania

die hard; but if every Whig will do his duty, we stall give them a Waterloo defeat. We trust in Heaven that North Carolines will never give cause again for being reproached as the Rip Van Winkle of the South. She stands as high now as any State in the Union—let her take care not to forfeit her reputation.—Ral. Register.

Let every Whig be prepared to give the reason of the fouth that is in him.—We learn that the Ex-Sountors—the defeated Candidate for Governor and many others of the Leaders of the "Spoils Party," have determibed to canvass the State of North Carolina, and use every effort to win her good citizens from their devotion to the Constitution of their Country. Let them be met at every quarter. No Whig should shrink from the defence of his cause. It is the cause of Truth—the cause of the Country. What consistency! Should a Truth—the cause of the Country. What consistency! Should a Truth—the cause of the Country. What consistency! Should a Truth—the cause of the Country. What consistency! Should a Truth—the cause of the Country. What consistency! Should a Truth—the cause of the Country. What consistency! Should a Truth—the cause of the Country. What consistency! Should a Truth—the cause of the Country. What consistency! Should a Truth—the cause of the Country. What consistency! Should a Truth—the cause of the Country. What consistency is should a truth the cause of the Country. What consistency is should a truth the cause of the Country. What consistency is should a truth the cause of the Country. What consistency is should a truth the cause of the Country. What consistency is should a truth the country of the Country. What consistency is should a truth the country of the Country. What consistency is should a truth the country of the Country. What consistency is should a truth the country of the Country. What consistency is should a truth the country of the Country. What consistency is should a truth the country of the Country of the Country. What country is the country of the Country of the Country of t

or, Mr. JOHN or, Mr. John of Montenhand IN H. PLANA

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

erior Court of Law, August Term
1840.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Feat Officer at Charlotte,
Lond the last of Cuchber, 1840.

A.—E. H. Andrews, Edwd. Alexander, Clysses
Alexander, Miss. S. J. Alexander, Edwid Alexander, Mrs. B. J. Alicon, A. J. Alexander, Elsis Alexander,
B.—N. Boyden, A. S. Barry, E. G. Bait, Thos.
Brown, A. Bryant, M. S. Berryhill, Miss M. E. M.
C. Buckhanon.

C.—Miss U. Capps, Rev. T. J. Crowan, Mr. Cald.
well, W. Canady, S. Comba, J. Capps, M. Caston.

D.—S. Dulin, J. R. Dodge, A. Dunn, R. H. M.
Davidson.

## PHILADELPH

FORG ASTICKNEY, Pro



SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES

A Splendid Bar



HAVE

"I managed that. It sint every one that ndesstands how to do those things."
"But how did you manage it, door? I said ike to keep."

his to know."

hy, you are, there were a great maor things there, and among the reat
dirty carpets. Before the sale, I
ower those carpets and threw them
he sofs; a good deal of dust fell from
and made the sofs look thy per cent.
than it really was. When the sale
used there happened to be but few
there; and I saled the specimen

I'll give you fifteen dollars for st," and

THE SINGLE TERM SYSTEM.
Opprosed with the destructive operation of the measures pursaind by Mr. Van Baron, and yet hemildered by the talking, the arguments, and measurements, of his noisy declars, the honest vectorating of the country

casures in order to appear communications change, if he would.

We now begin to see the propriety of singleteres." A President elected without the chance of re election has nothing to a but serve the country; he need purchase a favors of individuals or communities, recase he will have no need of them—

S or 20 No



Women, Boys and GATS, And some Household Furnition, boys who band with the good securities.

ELI HOYLE, 2 steam of the ANDW. GRIER ( to Ball.)

COMMISSION Business.

THE Subscriber offers his netwiesepin the Commission Statemen, for the sale and objusted of Country Freedom. He will receive in steer and sell any article of produce fees of observed for tennination of 24 per cost, where the articles are settled fleship; when limited a reasonable starting will be changed. He will this Center or other Produce to New

GROCERIES.

eraw, S. C., Sept. 5, 1840.

PAINTINGS
Paper Hanging, Glasing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully theodera his ser

TIENDER their cervices to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as TAILORS.

Styl. 14, 1840. PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Lancaster C. H.

THE subscriber re
pectfully informs b

repectfully informs his friends and the publishment had it is now open for the accommodation of Trayels are and Boardors. He arebraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support his beautiful, to use his best exertions, to revolve the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

L. SECRIST. 8-je. 19, 1840.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.



Manufacturing of Carriages pente. Phose in want of Carriages would be give him a call before porchasing elsewing 10 GD DERS from a distance will be the ly reserved and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REFAIRING done with ne and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.
April 10, 1840.



On hand, Come and Bay!

I have on hand at the time, averal Caryanis, Jampsers, Carybees, and 9 well-Enished Sulkies, con of which is very fine, and I am assistantly perfore up work in the above line. Gentlemen wis ng in buy would do well to call in and son for thereisless as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Mathodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-tree!

WM. L. MIYCEPELL.

Charlette, July 7, 1840.

419

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE enterther having qualified as administration on the state of Asher Janes, duc'd requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly duthentingted within the time prescribed by law, or this mitimal be plead in bar; and as his affairs is int in such a state as to render it impossible for him to assert and as the entert it impossible for him to assert and the plead of the control of the co

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

J. ELI GREGG, Proidest.

FOR CASH ONLY.

HAVE required a quantity of the above or cise, which I will tell whalesels or retail, easy reduced prices. I believe the Shirings is not I want are in tag part of the United State or in the part of the United State or in the part of the United State or the the Shirings is used to the Shirings in the I want to the Shirings is not I want to the Shirings in the I want to the

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BASILISS.



the Court-House.
All REPAIRING that of short notice.
THOS. MARKS. April 8, 1840.

Mrs. M. S. B. Danu A LITTLE WORK, TO BE CALLED

When the bloom is on thy maiden cheek,
And joy in the sparkling eye.
There is yet one home for the heart to seek,
Where love may over die;
Though beauteous flowers may either here,
Where biliphing stores dealery,
They are blooming there, ever bright and fair,
The flowers of youth and joy.
When the cheek grows pule, and the heart grow
faint,
And dismed in the sparkling eye,
There is yet one friend for the dying saint,
In his mortal agon;
Oh; sweet as childhood's gentle sleep,
All calmiy may he rest,
And forget his ween, in a long rapose
On a Saviour's peaceful breast.

Tunn—" Here we used too seen to part!"
We shall meet—no more to part.

Tonn—" Here we shed too soon to go Wy shall meet—no more to part, Cease thy sorrows, mourning heart? Weary days will seen depart.
Then we may rest forever?
When the work of life is donn—
When the victor's eroon is won—
Then, immortal tide begin,
We no more shall server.
We shall meet. &c.

Charleston, Aug. 1, 1840.

WANTED—An Apprentice to
Business. A boy 15 or 16 ;
preferred—of good character.

LIFE





AVING & of at all dis Dr. J. M.

Wrapping Po Just received and for sale at augusty of Weapping Taput.

opinion that the transfer of t